

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles.

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BEAU.

(Dedicated to the Modern "Heroic" School of Writers.)

YON, POSSESSOR OF POLYGLOTTIC LOQUACITY.

That I mind me, dear sir, of a little occurrence

which happened to me when I was a lad.

When I was a lad, I shall be very glad

to permit you to venture to flatter myself

that it is other than bad.

You observe, at the table there, that majestic old

darkey? Well, that, sir, is Beau.

The hero who made himself famous upon that oc-

casional, a long time ago.

Way back in Virginia—let's see, if my memory

serves me up.

In the year twenty-five.

Years in Albemarle county, Virginia, my father re-

sided.

Till the day that he died.

And all off in fine horses, and riggers, and arable acres.

And family pride.

Once as Jefferson's friend; as a horseman, a sword-

man, a Christian.

Was he known, far and wide.

This description, pray pardon. 'Twas there that he

raised us together—

Old Beau there and me.

Though Beau was a nigger, and I was the son of his

owner.

Not a little cared we;

We were simply two boys—we were friends—we

were constant companions.

In work or on spree.

Well, a cousin of mine, James Tottel, from Wash-

ington city.

Came over one year

To pay me a visit—a priggish young blue-blood

and church-

With an arrogant sneer

For our "primitive" customs, and boasting his won-

derous achievements

In tobacco and beer.

On the first Beau conceived a dislike to James,

"the town-laddy."

Which he sought not to hide;

While James was accustomed to make him the butt

of his banter.

And frequently tried

To goad him by taunts to a quarrel, to which the

young dandy

Very seldom replied.

One Sabbath we went, with a lot of the neighboring

youngsters—

Inclusive of Beau

And of James—to the river near by, our ultimate

purpose.

A swimming to go.

Talking till James ridiculed Beau more severely

than usual.

(If he could have done so.)

Now Beau was a wondrous musician on whistles and

fiddles.

Which he made with his knife.

And the Christmas preceding my father had brought

him from Richmond

A marvelous fiddle.

So perform upon which, to his friends' and his own

delight.

Was the pride of his life.

And upon this occasion his fiddle, from his pocket

dropping.

In view of us all,

Was snatched at by James. Then they clinched. In

the tussle ensuing

Beau was rather too small;

James gave him a drubbing, and then put the fiddle

in his pocket.

Thus concluding the brawl.

We continued our journey until we arrived at the

river.

Our prime destination.

Our ambitions performed, our habiliments donned,

Was suggested.

That, for more recreation,

We proposed to threaten to the "Door of the Devil,"

which notion

Received approbation.

This Door of the Devil was then a notorious feature

In the river bank by

Where the water dashed swirling beneath the steep

bank excavated.

With a sough and a sigh;

And never again had caught swallowed down by its

current

Been perceived by man's eye.

Arrived, we were gazing with wonder down at the

valleys.

And with some superstition,

When attempting to cast an unwelcome project

into them.

James lost his position—

Falling in—a trice sucked from sight—while we

stood stark as statues

In their helpless condition.

Great God! Not an atom of hope! Yet some one

cried "Murder!"

In response to which call

Came a number of parties—among them were Beau

and my father.

(Beau after the brawl

Having sunk in the rear)—and despair and a sick-

ing horror

Filled the faces of all.

No hope; for the Door of the Devil never yields

to its victims.

And none to be rash

As to forfeit his life in a futile endeavor to rescue.

Nor—Hold—hold—flash

A figure darts through us—leaps over the bank—up

an instant

It was Beau! There's a breeze of a murmur and

then a dead silence.

He can't reappear.

This we know, even though he is one of the finest

divers

To be found far or near.

Thus we wait a full minute—another—two heads

above water.

And from us a hoarse cheer.

There's a fearful suspense—a grand struggle—and

Beau, with his burden

At last is ashore;

And the men rear him, dripping and bleeding, along

on their shoulders.

With a thunderous roar,

He is free, evermore!

When James had recovered, he walked up to Beau,

and he thanked him.

And assured him James Tottel

Was his friend from that forth, and he offered his

hand, but Beau scorned it.

And muttered, "Dod rot it!

Do you think I was you I was after?" (his hand on

his pocket).

"Twar my life, and I got it!"

—T. M. Robertson, in Harper's Magazine.

A Kentucky Heroine of Early Days.

A well authenticated incident of Nelson County, Kentucky, illustrates the character of the early emigrants from old Virginia. In 1757 the cabin of one John Merrill was attacked in the night by seven marauding savages. The barking of a faithful dog gave notice to the occupants that somebody was coming. Merrill, when he fell severely wounded, being shot through the shoulder and lower limbs. He called upon his wife to shut the door, but it was speedily demolished by the tomahawks of four Indians. Mrs. Merrill, being a woman of great courage and of herculean strength, seized an axe and dispatched all of them as they entered. Two mounted upon the cabin roof and were entering by way of the chimney. Quick as thought Mrs. M. ripped open her only feather-bed and emptied its contents upon the fire. The blaze and smoke of the burning feathers so suffocated the invaders that they fell to the hearth, where she dispatched them with the axe. Only one escaped, and he was severely wounded by a blow from the heroine's deadly weapon.

CHOOSING "ABE" CAPTAIN.

BY JAMES C. AMBROSE.

When the Black Hawk broke out in Illinois about 1832, young Abraham Lincoln was living at New Salem, a little village of the class familiarly known at the West as "one horse towns," and located near the capital city of Illinois.

He had just closed his clerkship of a year in a feeble grocery, and was the first to enlist under the call of George Reynolds for volunteers for the campaign against the "Vandal" of the Mississippi into Iowa; but thinking their old hunting ground the better they had recessed the river with their war-paint on, causing some trouble, and a great deal of alarm among the settlers. Such was the origin of the war, and the handful of government troops stationed at Rock Island wanted help. Hence the State called for volunteers.

Mr. Lincoln was twenty-three years old at that time, nine years older than his adopted state. The country was thinly settled, and a company of militia might be spared from home for military service had to be gathered from a wide district. When full, the company met at the neighboring village of Richmond to choose its officers. In those days the militia men were allowed to select their leaders in their own way; and they had a very peculiar mode of expressing their preference for captains. For then, as now, there were almost always two candidates for one office.

They would meet on the green somewhere, and at the appointed hour the competitors would step out from the crowd on the opposite sides of the ground, and each would call on all the "boys" who wanted him for captain. The man next the candidate would put his hands on the candidate's shoulders, the third man also in the same manner to the second man; and so on to the end. And then they would march and cheer for their leader like so many wild men, in order to win over the fellows who didn't seem to have a choice, or whose minds were sure to run after the greater noise. When all had taken sides, the man who led the longer line, would be declared captain.

Mr. Lincoln never outgrew the familiar nickname, "Abe," but at that time he could hardly be said to have any other name than "Abe," in fact he had emerged from clerking in that little corner grocery as "Honest Abe." He was not only liked, but loved, in the rough fashion of the frontier by all who knew him. He was a good hand at gunning, fishing, racing, wrestling, and all the games; he had a tall and strong figure, and he seemed to have been as often "reminded of a little story" in '32 as in '62. And the few men not won by these qualities were won and held by his great common sense, which restrained his own excesses even in sports, and made him a safe friend.

It is singular therefore that though stranger to many of the enlisted men he should have had his war-time friends who at once determined to make him captain.

But Mr. Lincoln hung back with the feeling, he said that if there was any older and better established citizen whom the "boys" had confidence in, it would be better to make such a one captain. His power was even more marked than his modesty; and for his stock in education about that time, he wrote a letter to a friend twenty-seven years later:

"I did not know much; still, somehow I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all."

That, however, was up to the average education of the community; and having been clerk in a country grocery he was considered an educated man.

In the company Mr. Lincoln had joined, there was a dapper little chap for whom Mr. Lincoln had labored as a farm hand a year before, and whom he had left on account of ill-treatment from him. This man was eager for the captaincy. He put man was eager for the captaincy. He put among his fellow volunteers; said he had already smelt gunpowder in a brush with Indians, thus urging the value of experience; even though he had a "martial bearing," and he was very industrious in getting those men to join the company who would probably vote for him to be captain.

Mustard came and the recruits met to organize. And among them stood several hundred relatives and other friends.

The little candidate was early on hand and busily bidding for votes. He had felt so confident of the office in advance of mustering-day, that he had rummaged through several country tailor shops and got a new suit of the nearest approach to a captain's uniform that their scant stock could furnish. So there he was, arrayed in jaunty dress, and a swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons. He even wore fine boots, and moreover, had them blacked—which was almost a crime among a country crowd of that day.

Young Lincoln took not one step to make himself captain; and not one to prevent it. He simply put himself "in the hands of his friends," as the politicians say. He stood and quietly watched the trouble others were borrowing over the matter as if it were an election of officers they had enlisted for, rather than for fighting Indians. But after all a great deal depends on war on getting good officers.

As two o'clock drew near the hour set for making a captain, four or five of young Lincoln's most zealous friends, with a big stalwart fellow at the head, edged along pretty close to him, yet not in way to excite suspicion of a "conspiracy." Just a little bit before two, without ever letting "Abe" himself know exactly "what was up," the big fellow stepped directly before him, clapped his hands on the shoulders, and shouted as only prairie giants can, "Hurrah for Captain Abe Lincoln!" and plunged his really astonished candidate forward into a march.

At the same instant, those in league with him also put hands to the shoulders behind him, pushed, and took up the cheer, "Hurrah for Captain Abe Lincoln!" so loudly that there seemed to be several hundred men there on their side; and so there were already on the outside crowd was already cheering for "Abe."

This little "ruse" of the Lincoln "boys" proved a complete success. "Abe" had to march, whether or not to the music of his cheers, and he was truly in the hands of his friends; then, and couldn't get away, and

It must be said he didn't feel very bad over the situation. The storm of cheers and the sight of tall Abraham (six feet and four inches) at the head of the marching column before the fussy little chap in brass buttons was quite ready, caused a quick stampede even among the boys who intended to vote for the little fellow. One after another they rushed for a place in "Captain Abe's" line, though to be first to fall in was to win a prize.

A few days away stood that suit of captain's clothes alone, looking smaller than ever. "The starch all taken out of 'em," their occupant confounded, and themselves for sale. "Abe's" old "boss" said he was "astonished," and so he had good reason to be, but everybody could see it without his saying so. His "style" couldn't win among the true and shrewd though unpolished "boys" in coarse garments. They saw right through him.

"Buttons," as he became known from that day, was the last man to fall into "Abe's" line. He said he'd make it unmanly.

But his experience in making "Abe" Captain was able to move when the company left for the "front," though he soon gave up to move out of the procession.

Thus was "Father Abraham," so young as twenty-three, chosen captain of a militia company over him whose abused hired-hand he had been. It is little wonder that in '59, after three elections to the State Legislature and one to Congress, Mr. Lincoln should write of this early event as "a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since." The war was soon over with but little field work for the volunteers; but no private was known to complain that "Abe" wasn't a good captain.

The Hospice of St. Bernard.

The Hospice of St. Bernard is situated 6,200 feet above the level of the sea. Mt. Washington is 6,228 feet. A poet has said of the hospice:

"That house, the highest in the ancient world,
And destined to perform from age to age
The noblest service, welcoming as guests
All of all nations and of every faith;
A temple sacred to humanity!
It is a pile of simplest masonry,
With narrow windows and vast buttresses,
Built to endure the shocks of time and
chance;
Yet showing many a rent, as well it might,
Warred on forever by the elements."

In some years not a week has passed without snow falling. It always freezes early in the morning, even in midsummer, and the hospice is rarely four months free from deep snow. To climb this path from Switzerland and Savoy is often extremely perilous. Sudden snowstorms overtake the traveler, obliterating the path, and at other times—when the avalanches sweep from the heights, carrying trees and crags, and burying everything it does not carry with it. This hospice is kept in obedience to religious convictions, to help the perishing and give needed rest and refreshment to travelers. No man could be hired to do this service. Love only—love to God and man—these furnish motives strong enough. These brave monks have found helpers in a race of dogs, as all the world knows. They are known as the St. Bernard breed. It is said that the first stock came from Spain; but purity of stock has been deemed of less moment than the qualities required for their service in saving human life. Of course many of them die in the attempt. In times of special peril we are told, they are generally sent in pairs, one carrying a flask of spirits attached to his neck, the other a cloak for any who may need it. If the person found by the hospice can walk, they conduct him to the hospice, and by their loud barking tell of their return and their need of assistance. If he is insensible, they go back to the hospice and call the monks to the spot. So keen is their sense of smell that though the sufferer is several feet below the surface, they will not pass the spot, but dig away the snow, and exert themselves to the utmost in his behalf.

Medals are worn by the dogs for every life they have saved. One had twenty-seven such medals! Very many affecting stories of their fidelity are told. In the church of St. Oswald, at Zug, there is a representation of one on the tomb of a man whose life he had saved.

Horse Beef for Dinner.

I was called to a neighboring town to visit a patient. It being about noon, the gentleman of the house (nearly seventy years old) invited me to stop and dine. While at dinner he says:

"I don't know, doctor, as you like my dinner."

"Why, yes," says I, "I do; I like it very well; it is very good."

"I guess you don't know what you are eating."

"Why, yes, I do," said I; "it's some nice new corned beef."

"Ah," said the old gentleman, "it is horse beef."

"I don't believe it," I replied.

"It is," said he; "I declare it is my old mare."

I was not much acquainted with him at that time. I looked at him, supposing him to be joking, but could not discover a trace of the face to alter or change.

I had just taken another piece on my plate, and a mouthful of the second slice in my mouth; and in fact it was horse meat, save enough; I could taste it as plainly as my olfactory nerves would discover the scent of the old horse.

The more I chewed the meat the more disagreeable it tasted. I at last gave a swallow, as I do with a dose of physic. I afterward tasted a little sauce, but took care not to put any more meat in my mouth, and kept time with the family.

Glad I was when dinner was over. It being cool weather, the old gentleman went to smoking and telling stories. At last he says:

"I don't want to leave you in the dark about your dinner. I told you my old mare was horse meat for dinner, and so it was. I told you it was some of my old mare, and so it was, for I swapped her away for a steer, and that was some of the beef."

I have ever since been glad that the old gentleman put the joke upon me, for I never should have known how far imagination would have carried me.

Boy learning catechism. Q.—What is man's chief end? A.—His head.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

BY MISS J. L. TURPIN.

Read at the Closing Exercises of the Richmond, Va., Institute.

Who has not heard depicted the glories of the "good old times"? Who has not listened to vehement disparagements of the present? Who has not witnessed the longings of some mistaken wight for the "good old times" of the past?

Does an accident occur, are lives lost—"ah, well, such things didn't happen so often in the olden days; the Lord must be visiting a judgment upon this people." Do we read of a murder, an embezzlement, a seduction—"deary me! what is the world coming to! people didn't use to be so wicked." Do we go into ecstasies over some hero of to-day—"oh! but those great men of the past times have since produced none like to them."

Blame not these dear old people, these mourners after a past that is forever vanished. They are looking back into the days of their youth; what wonder that they call them the "good old times"!

What we see without is often but a reflection of something within; so they, with the twilight of many years gathering about them, see somber and gloomy colors everywhere. Age has dimmed their mental as well as their natural vision, and the advantages of the present are but faintly revealed. They are gazing backward through a vista which stretches far into distance, the defects of the landscape sink out of sight, a misty veil over hangs the scene, and

"Distance lends enchantment to the view."

So, throughout the ages, have there been men who longed for the days of their youth, as the "good old times." Nor is this all; occasionally we meet young people, in the fullness of their strength, in the light of advanced civilization, who paint the superiority of times they knew not, who decry the achievements of later days, who lean to the theory that the world is growing worse. Shame on them that they appreciate not the advantage they enjoy; shame on them that they recognize not the grand order of progression; shame on them that they are not thankful for being born in the nineteenth century.

As we contemplate the subject, some of the principal features of the "good old times" arise before us.

There were the "good old times" when the useful arts were little known and science was poorly appreciated. In those days people worked harder and accomplished less. The agriculturist had then to perform with tedious hand labor which now his machinery does for him. The mechanic with illy constructed tools and but little experience to aid him, knew not the beauty of finish and quickness of execution that belong to his brother of to-day. The ancient house wife enjoyed not the conveniences to which we are so accustomed that we forget they once were not. The broom, that well-known implement of industry and warfare, has not always had existence. Had Eve possessed a sewing machine, those aprons could have been made with greater neatness and dispatch. Once upon a time there were no umbrellas to be advertised as "lost, strayed, or stolen"; and books were so rare that the borrower found it difficult to collect a library after the approved method. Doctors were not such adepts in the art of killing and lawyers had not learned to lie skillfully. Travelers endured the crowding, the jolting, and the tedium of the stage-coach; and a trip to Europe was regarded almost as a

visit to another world. Those whose memory we delight to honor, were once mocked and derided. Falcon was thought a fool; Columbus a fanatic and Galileo a madman. Faces were upturned to the beautiful sky, but they read not the language of the stars; men watched with fear the lightning's flash, and knew not the power there enchaind; the genial sun warmed and cheered, but it revealed not its wonderful secret of picture-making.

Do we long for the "good old times" of ancient schooling! The school houses lacked the modern improvements in heating and lighting and ventilating. There were the backless benches where little ones grew weary, and drooped the shoulders forward in an unsightly and unhealthful manner. There were the high seats from which little feet could not touch the floor and hung in a tired, strained condition throughout the long hours. There was the old primer in which beginner droned over a, b, c, while more advanced students recited from Webster's spelling book. There was an absence of those appliances which make study easy and interesting. There was the stiff old master who made the brick the administrator of an iron law. System to him meant a strict adherence to a set of rigid rules; discipline implied hard tasks and a frequent application of the rod. It is not strange that "the feet that creeping out to play."

Have you forgotten the "good old times" of superstition, the times which made so vivid an impression that we ourselves bear faint marks? Men sought to find in the heavens a revelation of human destiny, astrologers were consulted concerning important issues, armies hung upon the lips of the oracle. The ordeal, with all its awful torture, was used as a test of guilt. Honest citizens were accused of witchcraft, innocent lives were taken, frenzied crowds "mocked the palsied limbs of age, That flattered on the fatal stairs, And wan lips trembling with its prayers."

Fortune tellers have been revered as being favored with peculiar prophetic vision. Through this belief many impostors have triumphed; many credulous have been robbed; and many a one has been delivered by vain and foolish expectations. Signs that bear no reasonable relation to the thing signified, tokens that have no philosophical connection with the event typified, are but remnants of this barbarism.

The "good old times" of religious persecution, cast a blur upon the past. Men were imprisoned, exiled, tortured for their religious beliefs. Latimers and Cranmers yielded up their lives at the stake, and Lady Jane Greys laid down life upon the block. Bloody Mary lighted the bonfires of England, and a cruel queen ordered the massacre of Bartholomew. William Penn left England on account of religious persecution, and the Pilgrim Fathers crossed to secure religious liberty. Under such a regime, all Christians were martyrs; and denominations flung to serve God, by persecuting each other.

Our hearts boil with indignation at the remembrance of the "good old times" of slavery. Men whose forefathers wrote the Declaration of Independence, deprived their fellow-being of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Christians who professed to follow in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good, tortured His creatures with merciless hand. Ministers called in Christ Jesus, were content to expatiate to the slave on the passage, "Servants, obey in all things your masters." Men and women were torn from the attractions of their native homes, they were packed into dark and filthy holes for passage; families were cruelly parted and sold

men with God given talents and great capabilities, were treated as brutes; they were exposed to privations and diseases; they were left in gross ignorance they were tempted to vice and immorality, they were required to make "bricks with out straw," and they received in return curses and blows and horrors untold. Let us draw the curtain, we thank God those "good old times" are past.

In the "good old times" when woman's true position was unrecognized, she was regarded as a necessary evil. She waited upon him and relieved him of every care, but she was not even allowed to take her meals with him. The hardest work and the coarsest fare were hers. Men rejoiced over the birth of a son, but scorned the baby girl. For a woman to interest herself in anything outside of the dreary round of her allotted tasks, was considered unwomanly; and a learned woman was synonymous with an outcast. Womanhood was nothing more than in the varied offices of mother, wife, sister, friend. She was shut out from literature, excluded from science, debarred from the fine arts, driven from the temple, denied admittance to the schools, and welcomed only in the bare room.

We shrink in revulsion from the "good old times" of war. Men delighted in slaughter. The great warriors went forth to battle for glory, what glory? the glory of becoming murderers, of devastating cities and towns, of rending the hearts of women and children; for conquest—what conquest? they gained bloody and seared consciences, they gained loads of sin that no human effort could remove, they gained names that call forth shudders of abhorrence from those who live after them; for vengeance—why vengeance? when "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

The "good old times" are a myth, a fantasy, a delusion, and a snare. The present is superior to all times past. We of to-day possess a peculiar legacy. The intellectual powers of our ancestors have been transmitted to us, their moral virtues have descended to us; their inventions are all ours. We have all that they had, and also our own particular endowments. How can our advantage but be better than theirs? We would not be worthy of being their children, were we not better

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HOMES FOR THE MASSES.

It must strike every observer who notes the many and varied architectural improvements which are made in Washington, from time to time, that it is those who are beyond the pressure of want or necessity—those who are on the high road to prosperity, so to speak, who are gracing our capital with so many forms of beauty in brick and stone. The mechanic, the horny son of toil, has but little representation in the army of builders, save as a wage-worker. The houses erected are mainly by and for those who live comparatively at their ease and luxury.

Probably, this, from the very nature of things, is a result of the peculiarity of Washington life. There is no commercial or manufacturing class here, who having worked themselves from the lowest rounds of the ladder, are seeking how they can ameliorate the condition of the laborer, by giving him better houses to live in, by providing such schools for his instruction in art as Cooper Institute, by establishing and maintaining public libraries for his benefit as are found in the larger cities of the North and West.

The problem of homes for the masses needs the best skill of the architect, the philanthropy of the capitalist, as well as the foresight of the sanitarian, for its favorable solution.

Modern life, with its attendant requirements and dangers, is such that homes for the people can only be neglected at the peril of his commonwealth.

He is but a superficialist who does not see that the laboring classes must, as a class, have an opportunity of living in accordance with the higher demands of civilization. Take away this opportunity, you invite squalor, you stimulate crime, you breed disease, premature national decay and death. Give the opportunity, and labor and capital work in harmony, socialism and communism become further removed as a dread out come of social revolution.

If this be true of the laboring classes as a whole, how much more important is it that the colored people who form a large element of the working classes in this city should be enabled to buy or rent houses in accordance with their income where the usual modern conveniences of city life are not wanting. While there is but little done to erect buildings with modern improvement, such as can be found in such cities as Philadelphia and Baltimore renting from \$10 upward there is an added difficulty of prejudice on account of color to obtaining houses of a higher grade. This difficulty, this opposition to renting houses to colored people is more marked than ten years ago. It is becoming greater day by day and to provide effectual remedies is becoming a greater task by delay.

It may be only a question of veracity between Gen. Chalmers and his colored adherents, and the Hon. J. R. Lynch. But the former must not be surprised if with the country, exclusive of the thick-and-thin partisans, the word of the latter more than outweighs the declarations of the former.

The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway will tend largely to the development of the great Northwest, with its immense granaries. One sows, another reaps. What Jay Cooke planned, Villard has executed; but in response to the honors extended him, the latter gracefully acknowledges the services of his pioneering and unfortunate predecessor.

AN IGNORANT MUSICIAN.

It may not be well to say any thing about the propriety or impropriety of having a band of music in attendance upon a funeral procession. It is one which does not particularly concern any one but those who have the management of the procession in charge; but whatever may be urged for or against the custom, it will be at once admitted that when music is in attendance, it should be of a character appropriate to the occasion. We regret to say that, while a funeral procession was passing down "M" street, last Sunday, we witnessed a most shocking exhibition of ignorance as to the character of music best suited to such occasions. The band consisted of life and drum. The ignoramus who manipulated the fife, played in solemn strains the German national anthem, "Der Wacht am Rhine," which he mistook for "Flee as a bird to yon mountain," while the drummer, nothing daunted, kept up the usual drum—dum—de—dum. Now such exhibitions of ignorance may be pardonable under ordinary circumstances, but on such solemn occasions as funerals, in deference to the morals of the community, as well as to the family and friends of the deceased, such ignorance should not be tolerated. It is to be hoped that greater discretion may be exercised in the selection of musicians who are to contribute to the solemnity (not the ridicule) of funeral processions.

LITTLE more than one year ago, Prof. James Storum, through the influence and plotting of Prof. King, was removed from his subordinate position as instructor in Wayland Seminary. Many of the former students protested against the action in vain. Now Mr. Storum is placed at the head of the new educational institution in Virginia. As Wayland draws largely from Virginia, it will be seen that Wayland, under the present management, must necessarily be crippled, for many of her former students will go to Petersburg rather than come to Washington to serve the King. Let the King be dethroned!

The N. Y. Sun celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last Monday. The contrast is marked and striking between the *sun* of the first issue of Sept. 3, 1833, and the *Sun* of to-day. As the pioneer of the penny press, the *Sun* is to be congratulated on its phenomenal journalistic prosperity.

EVIDENTLY, *The Contributor* does not see the force of our suggestion. It complains about the absence of colored apprentices, and we suggest to them in keeping with the Carlyle maxim, to "do the thing which lies next to you," to get a capital of \$250, and thereby set an example to the people of that city. They should have too much pride to ask papers of other cities to do what they can and ought themselves to do. We see six names given as members of the publishing company. If they cannot raise from friends at home that amount, what pledge have outsiders that the sum, if raised, would be intelligently and honorably managed? These young men must learn now, as well as at any other time, that self-reliance is an indispensable factor to true development. No industrial society among the young people of St. Louis would accomplish more the desire of the *Contributor* than a printing office managed by the "The Contributor Publishing Company."

That conference last week shows that Mahone not only can be relied on to support the Republican nominee next year, but to use his best energies to secure the electoral vote of other Southern States than Virginia. There was one thing, however, about the meeting we did not like—the absence of a single colored face. If the meeting was pre-arranged, it shows the same non-recognition which malcontents have claimed characterized the actions of President Arthur; if accidental, the coincidence is unfortunate. Mahone has shown his leadership and his following in Virginia to such an extent, that we know just what estimate to put upon his declarations. No conflicting leadership there exists which is worthy of note. It is not so in the other Southern States. There's O'Hara in North Carolina, Straker in South Carolina, Pledger and Deaux in Georgia, Joseph in Alabama, Lynch and Bruce in Mississippi, Pinchback and Dumont in Louisiana, and scores of colored men in Virginia who have better claims to be consulted than John W. Woltz.

The District of Columbia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Indiana, Nebraska and

sota have elected delegates to the National Convention. Conventions to elect delegates will be held in North Carolina, Maryland, West Virginia, Illinois, Mississippi and Kentucky this month. Doubtless other localities of which we have not been informed have taken action for representation. This insures the presence of from one hundred and fifty to hundred delegates. Better results can be looked for from such a body than from one nearly twice the size. Notwithstanding the malicious lying that has been resorted to by "crooked" dispatches from this center there is every probability that the Convention will be both respectable in numbers and representative in its personnel. The matters of national aid to education, the adjustment of labor problems, the pressing need for industrial education, civil rights, the best agencies for promoting the material, moral and social welfare of the colored people will be considered at length.

PERSONAL.

Samuel Lowery, of Huntsville, Ala., a well known colored man, has a most important exhibit at the Louisville Exposition of thousands of silk worm spinners raised upon his plantation of white mulberry trees in Alabama.

The instructors of the Virginia College and Normal Institute, located at Petersburg, Va., have been elected as follows: Prof. Jas. Storum, President; Prof. D. N. Vassar, Rev. W. H. Smith, Misses Ida Morris and Sallie Gregory.

The *Conservator* gives the account of the funeral of Miss Tessie Anderson at Janesville, Wis., the only colored scholar attending the high school at that place. She was brilliant in her attainments. Six young (white) men acted as pall bearers, followed by twenty-three others of her schoolmates, thirteen acting as honorary pall bearers, each carrying a floral offering.

About Telescopes.

A two-inch telescope with ordinary mounting may be purchased for from \$50 to \$100, depending on the quality. A three inch or three and a half inch, which is large enough for any use to which an amateur is likely to put a telescope, costs from \$130 to \$200. A four inch is worth from \$225 to \$300, and a six inch from \$500 to \$800. The cost of larger telescopes of the observatory, varying from a foot to eighteen or twenty inches in aperture, runs up among the thousands.

The magnifying power is reckoned in diameters. If a telescope is said to have a power of 200, that means that it magnifies an object 200 times in every direction, or 40,000 times superficially. A good two inch should bear powers up to 175 or 200 diameters, and should show the little blue companion of the north star. It should clearly reveal the belts of Jupiter and the moon caps about the poles of Mars, and in good weather should show the division between the two main rings of Saturn. Many of the most beautiful double stars may be seen to advantage with such a telescope. The magnifying power of the moon are not difficult objects for it.

A three inch will bear a power of 300. It will detect the small purple star that is hidden in the rays of Rigel, one of the chief twinklers in Orion, and will give a beautiful view of the shadows of Jupiter's moons cast upon his surface when they come between the sun and their planet. It will under favorable circumstances show the outlines of the continents and oceans of Mars. The wonderful ring nebula in Lyra is beautifully seen in such a telescope, and the great nebula in Orion's sword, with its glittering tapestry of stars, is an easy object. Most of the famous star clusters, in which the stars in countless multitudes swarm together like golden bees, may be satisfactorily seen with a three-inch telescope of the first class. It will show the smallest sun spots, and give an endless diversity of views in the rugged scenery of the moon.

As the size of the glass increases, more and more can be seen. An object that is faintly or imperfectly seen in a three inch becomes plain and distinct in a four inch. What tests the utmost powers of a six inch telescope is a star of the first magnitude. There is a star in the beautiful constellation of Lyra which furnishes an interesting series of tests. The smallest telescope, even a spyglass, shows that the star is double. A two inch glass shows two stars and a third fainter one near them. A three inch splits each of the two stars into two more, which seem almost to touch each other. A three and a half or four inch glass shows yet two very minute stars between the two pairs. Astronomers say that these distant suns show evidence of being connected in a wonderful system. They revolve around another as well as around a common center.

WHAT A COMET DID.—In 1712, Whiston, an eccentric Millenarian divine and astronomer, who served as deputy to Sir Isaac Newton when Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, Eng., predicted that a comet would appear at noon on Wednesday, Oct. 14, and that the world would be destroyed by fire on the following Friday. The comet came, and an extraordinary effect. More than one hundred clergymen waited on the prime on the Wednesday to request that proper prayers might be prepared, and thousands of men, who believed that the end of the world was coming, on Thursday married women with whom they had been living. Many people embarked on the water, thinking that safer, and the chief director of the Bank of England, issued instructions to the fire officers to keep a sharp lookout on the bank, on which there was a prodigious run, presumably by those who thought that, though they might be able to take something off, the captain of a Dutch ship in the Thames threw all his powder into the river. Whiston is only remembered now by his translation of Josephus.

Health journals will never be very popular with the ultra-fashionables until they stop wasting space on children, and give more attention to the diseases of lap dogs and kittens.

OUR NEBRASKA LETTER.

STOCK RAISING, TAKING UP LAND, &c.

MR. EDITOR: A project, which originated with your old friend, Mr. P. K. L. Cole, and who is a large property owner in Cherry county of this State, has been agreed upon; to go into stock raising next spring, or as soon as the company can conveniently. As Nebraska is an agricultural State, cattle and sheep kings do well; and as there is a great deal of prairie in the western part of the State, feed does not cost anything in the summer, and very little in the winter.

The old soldier's committee, sent to the Northwestern part of the State by their Colonization Society, has returned and made their report, but I have not seen it. The first announcement was, that they had found plenty of vacant land, some soil, and scores of jack rabbits and coyotes; and, later, that they had found splendid land for a colony. But the most awful affair which greeted them on their trip, was two young ladies, (white), who, having each taken a homestead and a timber claim, were settled comfortably, having built their house on the middle line between the two homesteads, so that they could both be together, and on their claim. And so it was my painful task, last week, to bid farewell to two former lady students and their brother, who were going to Dakota for that purpose.

Crete is getting to be quite a watering place, being also an educational center; and situated on the east bank of the Big Blue river. Our Doane College (Congregational) sits on a high eastern hill, overlooking the river's beautiful valley.

The "Nebraska National Guard" has been encamped here four days, parading and drilling. The militia consists of all able-bodied male citizens of the State, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and the active militia consists of those enlisted, numbering two thousand. There is not a colored militia company in the State, although an attempt was made more than a year ago to raise a company in Lincoln but its life proved to be of short duration. Our old soldier's reunion will be at Hastings, seventy miles west of here, from September 3rd to the 5th, and promises to be the largest ever held in the State.

The trouble, which began in Omaha at the city or county convention, and extending through the State convention, is still in progress, and with no immediate hopes of its coming to an end, although the western counties thought that they had settled it beyond all further dispute. But the three little resolute fellows are hard at work and may neutralize such that we accomplish in the convention. Our people in Omaha are sadly in need of a good and wise leader.

ISAAC B. BURTON.
CRETE, NEB., Aug. 27, 1883.

Annapolis notes.

MR. EDITOR:—While visiting friends, in Annapolis, Md., it occurred to me that you would like a few notes on the way. My visit has been agreeable in every particular.

Annapolis is among the most ancient cities of our country. Scattered almost by water, with a small road, lanes and streets. The Navy Yard and the State House are considered to be the life of the city. It is a beautiful city, and the harbor is one of the finest in the world. The city is very old. The colored people will compare favorably in point of wealth with the most of our cities. On the whole it is a splendid summer resort, with a long easy way for visitors. A camp meeting has been going on at Camp Parole for the last two weeks under the auspices of Mrs. J. M. Gargill and J. E. Williams. Last Sunday at 11 A. M. Rev. Gargill preached to a large crowd. His theme was "The Holy Spirit." A colored people will compare favorably in point of wealth with the most of our cities. On the whole it is a splendid summer resort, with a long easy way for visitors. A camp meeting has been going on at Camp Parole for the last two weeks under the auspices of Mrs. J. M. Gargill and J. E. Williams. 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AGENTS.

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Washington, D. C. G. B. Anderson.
New Bedford, Mass. Wm. H. Carney.

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D. C.
J. H. Kelly, 1114 F Street northwest.
J. H. Kelly, next door to Post Office.

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should reach this office not later than
Thursday morning; advertisements not
later than Wednesday noon.

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do not receive the paper promptly please
promptly notify us in all cases, by post-
card.

LOCAL.

Mr. Aaron Russell was in Baltimore
last week.

Mrs. Oliver White has returned to
the city.

Mrs. Emmett Burwell is at West
Point.

Mrs. Rebecca Vigil has returned
home from Sara oga.

Robert H. Hamilton, of the *Alumni
Journal*, was in the city this week.

J. B. Smith is visiting his old
home in Raleigh, N. C., where he will
remain three weeks.

Mrs. Hemstead has returned from
West Point, very much pleased with her
sojourn.

"Le Duke" and "Argus" are in
town, and ready to swing the sledge-
hammer, "the same as last season."

Misses Carrie and Henrietta Cook,
after a stay here of a fortnight, have re-
turned to their home in Baltimore.

Rev. W. H. Brooks returned home
Wednesday from his trip. He had visited
Saratoga, Lake George, Newport, Provi-
dence, and Boston.

Mr. M. L. Mason has left her daily
duties for a relaxation amid the classic
wall and social scenes of cultured
Boston.

Rev. John W. Shipp left Thurs-
day for Fayetteville, Ark., when he will be
in the service of the American Mission as a
pastor both as teacher and preacher.

Mrs. Carrie and Cor
Campbell, of Cleveland, O., visited our
city last week, in company of Mrs. Bish-
op, Wayman.

The Lincoln Mission afternoon Sab-
bath school will be resumed to-morrow
(Sept. 9) at half past 3 o'clock. All are
invited.

Miss S. H. Turpin, of Richmond,
Va., is in the city, the guest of her uncle,
Mr. Edward Starnard, of 1155 17th
st., N. W.

The school teachers are all in town,
sprung up for the duties which will
soon devolve on them. They are all
looking bright and fresh, and good re-
sults are anticipated.

Ex-senator Bruce left last Tuesday
evening for Ohio, where he will engage
entirely in politics. Some interesting
speeches are expected from the Senator,
and Ohioans will not be disappointed.

Miss Anna L. Smallwood, of East
Washington, leaves next week for Charles
co., to "teach the young idea how to
shoot." It has ever been a mystery, why
such a worthy young lady, a graduate of
the normal department of Howard Uni-
versity has not secured a school in our
city.

Miss Mary Reed was married to R. V.
Mr. Purdy on the 30th ult. The happy
couple, after a short reception, took the
train for Frederick, the home of the
groom, to spend a short time. They will
proceed thence to Boston. Bon voyage!

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1, Council
of Honor, received into membership last
Monday night as follows: Dr. F. J.
Shadd, Chas. H. Wills, Alex. Payton,
W. A. Stewart, and H. G. Gosson. Ap-
plications were presented from Messrs.
G. Matthews, J. W. McFarland, M. F.
Havlin, and Joseph Brooks. It is pro-
posed to establish in the near future,
branch organizations in Georgetown,
South Washington, and Capitol Hill.
Persons desiring further information can
obtain it from J. H. Merriweather, G. B.
Anderson, F. L. Cardozo, and J. W.
Crowwell.

From the manner of his conversation,
which was enthusiastic, it would appear
that the independent movement is as-
sumed prodigious proportions, and that
the disintegration of Bourbonism is but
the question of a very short time. The
Advocate man could not see this quite as
plainly as Mr. Chalmers, but he was free
to express the opinion that independent
movements were the thing for the colored
people. Mr. Chalmers is a man of pleas-
ing discourse, and appears to be an ex-
cellent politician.

A CONFERENCE OF MISSISSIPPANS.

The Advocate man was invited to accom-
pany a committee of Mississippians who
called on Mr. Chalmers, on the evening
of the 31st ult., for the purpose of dis-
cussing the feasibility of establishing the
independent movement of which Mr.
Chalmers is the leader, and to confer
concerning the speediest methods of or-
ganizing an element to disintegrate the
Bourbon party of Mississipi. Mr. Chal-
mers was very communicative, and ex-
pressed his opinions fully on the "new
idea." He claims that now is the time to
combine against the Bourbon party since
disaffection has broken out in its ranks,
and thousands of whites are ready and
anxious to enter into combinations to de-
feat their tyrannical bosses. He pro-
poses and insists upon methods of inspec-
tion which will insure a full vote and a
fair count, and to organize bands of
armed men, if need be, to protect colored
voters.

The first fashionable marriage cere-
mony of the season was celebrated at the 16th
Street Presbyterian Church last Wednes-
day evening. Mr. L. A. Lewis of S. C., a
popular clerk in the Pension Office, was
the fortunate man and Miss Millie G.
Hurns one of the most amiable ladies of
the city was the happy lady. Rev. J. A.
Hanson performed the ceremony. G. W.
Jackson, W. T. Smith, R. N. Boyd and
L. M. Brown acted as ushers. The bride
was handsomely attired in white silk
tulle over dress, bridal veil looped with
orange blossoms, and her wreath was
composed of daisies and forget-me-nots.
The groom wore the conventional black.
After the ceremonies at the church the
bridal party were driven to the residence
of the bride 1009 17th street, N. W.,
where a reception was held until ten
o'clock. Many useful handsome and
valuable presents testified to the love
and esteem in which the Mr. and Mrs.
Lewis are held. A fine collation was
served under a tasteful arranged canopy.
"THE ADVOCATE" wishes them long and
happy life.

Georgetown News.

Miss Jennie Norris returned home on
the 6th inst. from a Cape May.

Miss Maggie Ferguson returned on the
7th inst. from Long Branch.

All of the churches were largely at-
tended on Sabbath last.

Miss E. Dennis, the great singer, leaves
to-day, to attend the Bible Collegiate In-
stitute, of Baltimore, Md.

The Bethesda Literary Society gave a
grand Sciopticon exhibition entertain-
ment the evenings of the 6th and 7th
instants.

Lincoln Light Infantry gave a deligh-
tful picnic at Van Ness park last Monday,
which was a success.

The Lord's supper was administered in
the Ebenezer church in the forenoon of
last Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. Mr.
Brown. Sunday evening service was also
resumed.

Two numbers of the Protective Union,
Nos. 1 and 2, gave a large picnic to
Gales' Woods on Monday last. The offi-
cers of those Unions deserve great credit
for the rapid increase they have made
recently.

A grand day in Zion: 11 a. m., preach-
ing by Rev. Ross from Kansas; 3 p. m.,
a sermon to the Odd Fellows by Rev. A.
Handy. 8 p. m., a sermon to the good
mothers by the pastor, Rev. A. Dennis;
subject: Relation to Christ. Sunday
School at 9:30 a. m. Financial rally all
day.

Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of A. M. E.
church, commenced his series of sermons
Sunday evening, and preached an able
sermon to a crowded house, composed of
some of the best citizens of the town.
The congregation of Ebenezer is increas-
ing rapidly, and we think the new min-
ister will do well.

Mr. Ralph Parrett left Sunday evening
last for Tuskegee, Ala., to take charge of
the musical department of the State
Normal school, where he won for him-
self great credit for his musical talent in
the last scholastic year. Mr. P. con-
ducted the musical portion of Mt. Zion
S. S. on Sunday morning last, which
called together a large gathering—both
Sabbath school children and friends.

The friends of West Washington will
be glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Car-
gill, whose station has been recently
changed from here to Annapolis is suc-
ceeding there so well that he has raised
\$600 during his short stay. He has built
up a fine Sabbath School, and has a num-
ber of Banner classes. His collection last
Sabbath was \$61.15. Mrs. C., his wife,
who has been ill for the last three
weeks, is much improved in health.

R. D.

LOVE OF HOME.—The affections which
bind a man to the place of his birth are
essential in his nature and follow the same
law as that which governs every inate
feeling. They are implanted in his bosom
along with life, and are modified by
every circumstance which he encounters
from the beginning to the end of his ex-
istence. The sentiment which, in the
breast of any one man is an instinctive
fondness for the spot where he drew his
early breath, becomes, by the progress
of mankind and the formation of society,
a more enlarged feeling, and expands into
the noble passion of patriotism. The love
of country, the love of the village where
we were born, of the field which we first
treaded with our tender footsteps, of the
hills which we first climbed, are the same
affection, only the latter belongs to
us separately; the first can be known, but
by men united in masses. It is founded
upon every advantage which a nation is
supposed to possess and is increased by
every improvement which it is supposed
to receive.

The tallest trees in the world are in
Australia. A fallen tree in Gippeland mea-
sured four hundred and fifty-five feet from
the root to the highest point of the branches.
Another standing in the Dundenong district,
in Victoria, is estimated to be four
hundred and fifty feet from the ground to
the top.

"Not one American woman in twenty-
five can walk five miles," says an English
physician. See here, Doc, you just show
an American woman a street five miles
long, with bonnet stores every ten rods,
and see if she can't walk the whole dis-
tance.—*Boston Post*

On the meeting of two friends the fol-
lowing colloquy ensued: "Where have you
been?" "To my tailor, and I had hard
work making him accept a little money."
"You astonish me! Why?" "Because he
wanted more."

EXCURSION TO GLYMONT
on the large steamer MARY WASH-
INGTON, under the auspices of the
15TH ST. PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY
SCHOOL, Thursday September 6,
1883. The boat will leave the
wharf at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.
Round trip, 50 cents.

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The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,
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Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on
trial for thirty days to men (young or old)
who are afflicted with nervous debility
lost vitality and kindred troubles, guar-
anteeing speedy and complete restoration
of health and manly vigor. Address as
above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as
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Address J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary. [sep 1-18]

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AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
FOR ALL SKIN
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THE GREAT
CURE FOR
ITCHING PILES.
Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at
night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about
the rectum; the private parts are often affected. Also
itching, burning, and soreness of the skin. Sweeney's
Ointment is superior to any article in the market.
Sold by druggists, or sent direct in 50c. tin. Sample, 3
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Well's "Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c.
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Files, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats
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